

PENDING CLAIMS  
Application No. 10/699,780  
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1. (Original) A method for dispersing at least one coloring agent in a cosmetic composition comprising:

including in said cosmetic composition:

(i) at least one heteropolymer comprising:

    a polymer skeleton which comprises at least one hydrocarbon-based repeating unit comprising at least one hetero atom  
    in an amount effective to disperse said at least one coloring agent.

2. (Original) The method according to claim 1, wherein said at least one heteropolymer further comprises at least one of:

    at least one terminal fatty chain chosen from alkyl chains and alkenyl chains, wherein said at least one terminal fatty chain is bonded to said polymer skeleton via at least one linking group; and

    at least one pendant fatty chain chosen from alkyl chains and alkenyl chains, wherein said at least one pendant fatty chain is bonded to said polymer skeleton via at least one linking group.

3. (Original) The method according to claim 2, wherein said alkyl chains and said alkenyl chains each comprise at least four carbon atoms.

4. (Cancelled)

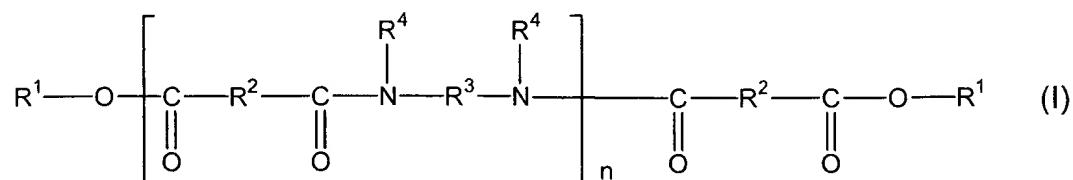
5. (Cancelled)

6. (Original) The method according to claim 2, wherein said at least one linking group is chosen from direct bonds, urea groups, urethane groups, thiourea

groups, thiourethane groups, thioether groups, thioester groups, ester groups, ether groups, and amine groups.

7-27. (Cancelled)

28. (Original) The method according to claim 1, wherein said at least one heteropolymer is chosen from polyamide polymers of formula (I):



in which:

- n is an integer which represents the number of amide units such that the number of ester groups present in said at least one polyamide polymer ranges from 10% to 50% of the total number of all ester groups and all amide groups comprised in said at least one polyamide polymer;
- R<sup>1</sup>, which are identical or different, are each chosen from alkyl groups comprising at least 4 carbon atoms and alkenyl groups comprising at least 4 carbon atoms;
- R<sup>2</sup>, which are identical or different, are each chosen from C<sub>4</sub> to C<sub>42</sub> hydrocarbon-based groups with the proviso that at least 50% of all R<sup>2</sup> are chosen from C<sub>30</sub> to C<sub>42</sub> hydrocarbon-based groups;
- R<sup>3</sup>, which are identical or different, are each chosen from organic groups comprising atoms chosen from carbon atoms, hydrogen atoms, oxygen atoms and nitrogen atoms, with the proviso that R<sup>3</sup> comprises at least 2 carbon atoms; and
- R<sup>4</sup>, which are identical or different, are each chosen from hydrogen atoms, C<sub>1</sub> to C<sub>10</sub> alkyl groups and direct bonds to at least one group chosen from R<sup>3</sup> and another R<sup>4</sup> such that when said at least one group is chosen from another R<sup>4</sup>, the nitrogen atom to which both R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> are bonded forms part of a heterocyclic structure defined in part by R<sup>4</sup>-N-R<sup>3</sup>, with the proviso that at least 50% of all R<sup>4</sup> are chosen from hydrogen atoms.

29-39. (Cancelled)

40. (Original) The method according to claim 1, wherein said at least one heteropolymer has a softening point greater than 50°C.

41-46. (Cancelled)

47. (Original) The method according to claim 1, wherein said cosmetic composition further comprises at least one liquid fatty phase.

48-71. (Cancelled)

72. (Original) The method according to claim 1, further comprising at least one polysaccharide resin.

73. (Cancelled)

74. (Cancelled)

75. (Original) The method according to claim 1, further comprising at least one film former.

76-79. (Cancelled)

80. (Original) The method according to claim 1, further comprising at least one fatty alcohol.

81-95. (Cancelled)

96. (Original) A method of providing at least one property chosen from gloss and intense color to a cosmetic composition, comprising including in said cosmetic composition:

(i) at least one heteropolymer comprising:

a polymer skeleton which comprises at least one hydrocarbon-based repeating unit comprising at least one hetero atom; and

(ii) at least one coloring agent,

wherein said at least one heteropolymer is present in an amount effective to disperse said at least one coloring agent.

97. (Original) The method according to claim 96, wherein said at least one heteropolymer further comprises at least one of:

at least one terminal fatty chain chosen from alkyl chains and alkenyl chains, wherein said at least one terminal fatty chain is bonded to said polymer skeleton via at least one linking group; and

at least one pendant fatty chain chosen from alkyl chains and alkenyl chains, wherein said at least one pendant fatty chain is bonded to said polymer skeleton via at least one linking group.

98. (Original) The method according to claim 97, wherein said alkyl chains and said alkenyl chains each comprise at least four carbon atoms.

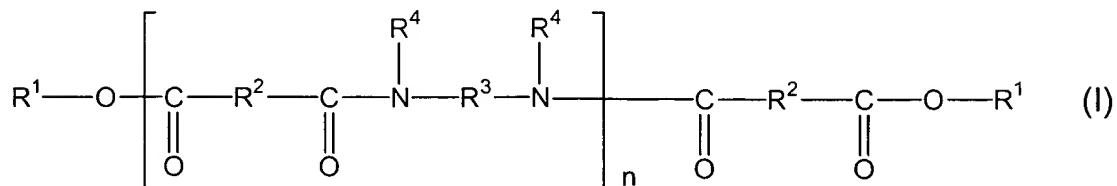
99. (Cancelled)

100. (Cancelled)

101. (Original) The method according to claim 97, wherein said at least one linking group is chosen from direct bonds, urea groups, urethane groups, thiourea groups, thiourethane groups, thioether groups, thioester groups, ester groups, ether groups, and amine groups.

102-122. (Cancelled)

123. (Original) The method according to claim 96, wherein said at least one heteropolymer is chosen from polyamide polymers of formula (I):



in which:

- n is an integer which represents the number of amide units such that the number of ester groups present in said at least one polyamide polymer ranges from 10% to 50% of the total number of all ester groups and all amide groups comprised in said at least one polyamide polymer;
- $\text{R}^1$ , which are identical or different, are each chosen from alkyl groups comprising at least 4 carbon atoms and alkenyl groups comprising at least 4 carbon atoms;
- $\text{R}^2$ , which are identical or different, are each chosen from  $\text{C}_4$  to  $\text{C}_{42}$  hydrocarbon-based groups with the proviso that at least 50% of all  $\text{R}^2$  are chosen from  $\text{C}_{30}$  to  $\text{C}_{42}$  hydrocarbon-based groups;
- $\text{R}^3$ , which are identical or different, are each chosen from organic groups comprising atoms chosen from carbon atoms, hydrogen atoms, oxygen atoms and nitrogen atoms, with the proviso that  $\text{R}^3$  comprises at least 2 carbon atoms; and
- $\text{R}^4$ , which are identical or different, are each chosen from hydrogen atoms,  $\text{C}_1$  to  $\text{C}_{10}$  alkyl groups and direct bonds to at least one group chosen from  $\text{R}^3$  and another  $\text{R}^4$  such that when said at least one group is chosen from another  $\text{R}^4$ , the nitrogen atom to which both  $\text{R}^3$  and  $\text{R}^4$  are bonded forms part of a heterocyclic structure defined in part by  $\text{R}^4-\text{N}-\text{R}^3$ , with the proviso that at least 50% of all  $\text{R}^4$  are chosen from hydrogen atoms.

124-134. (Cancelled)

135. (Original) The method according to claim 96, wherein said at least one heteropolymer has a softening point greater than 50°C.

136-141. (Cancelled)

142. (Original) The method according to claim 96, wherein said cosmetic composition further comprises at least one liquid fatty phase.

143-166. (Cancelled)

167. (Original) The method according to claim 96, further comprising at least one polysaccharide resin.

168. (Cancelled)

169. (Cancelled)

170. (Original) The method according to claim 96, further comprising at least one film former.

171-174. (Cancelled)

175. (Original) The method according to claim 96, further comprising at least one fatty alcohol.

176-190. (Cancelled)